BookletChart™

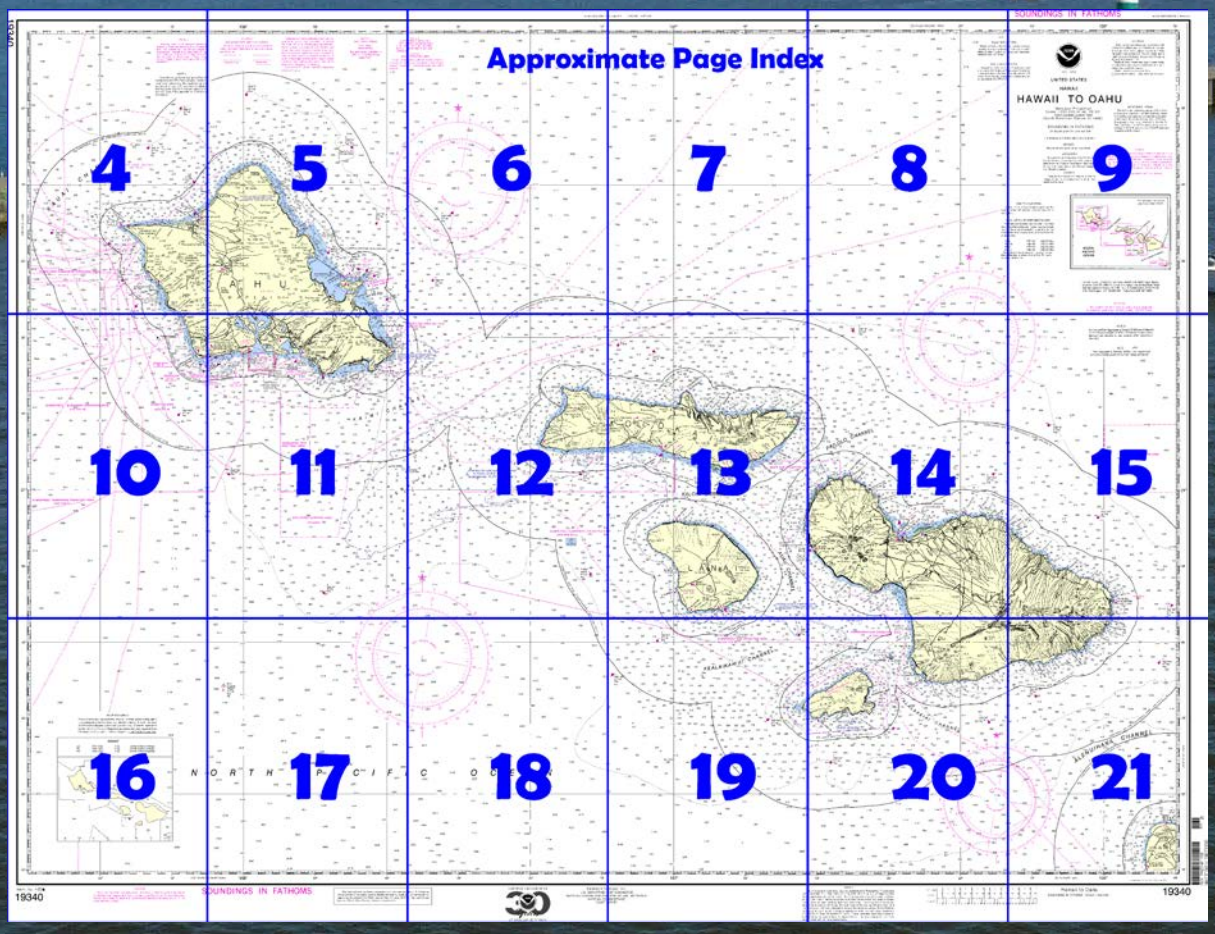
Hawai'i to O'ahu

NOAA Chart 19340

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

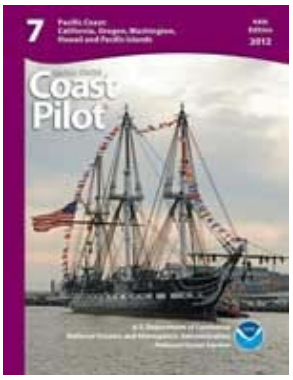
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19340.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Maui, 26 miles NW of Hawaii, has an area of 728 square statute miles and is second in size of the eight large islands. The island is 42 miles long in a NW-SE direction and 23 miles in greatest width. A low, flat isthmus joins the two distinct mountain masses that make up the island. The crater of **Haleakala** (house of the sun), 10,025 feet high, is near the center of the E and larger part of the island. On the NW side of the crater the land slopes gently, while on the S and E sides, it is much steeper and in some places precipitous. **Koolau Gap** on the N side, and **Kaupo Gap** on the SE side, are two large openings in the side of the crater. **Puu Kukui**, 5,788 feet high, is near the center of the W and smaller part of the island, which is cut up by rugged peaks and deep valleys and gulches.

Anchorages.–Anchorages are numerous on the SW side of Maui; the first requirement under ordinary conditions is shelter from trade winds.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.–(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.)

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

Supplies.–Marine supplies are available in limited quantities for small craft at Kahului, Wailuku, Lahaina, and Maalaea. Fuel and water are available at Kahului, Maalaea, and Lahaina.

Alau Island, 1.5 miles S of Kauiki Head and 0.4 mile offshore, is 100 yards in diameter and 150 feet high, is grass covered and has a few coconut palms. Between the island and Maui is an extensive reef. Tidal currents of 0.5 knot, setting N and S, have been observed near Alau Island. Off the island is a strong NE current, and there is an eddy between the island and Kauiki Head.

Two rocks with about 9 feet of water over them are close together about 0.7 mile SE of Alau Island. Under favorable conditions, these rocks appear as small, yellowish-brown spots in the water. However, they are seldom seen and do not break in moderate seas. Vessels may avoid the rocks by giving Alau Island a berth of about 1.5 miles in passing.

Iwiopele, about 1.5 miles S of Hana Bay, is a formation similar to Kauiki Head and resembles the latter in size and appearance.

Mokae Cove, almost 1 mile S of Iwiopele, affords a landing for small boats in NE weather. S currents with velocities up to 0.5 knot have been observed 0.5 mile from the shore in this locality.

From **Makaalae Point**, 3 miles S of Kauiki Head, the coastal trend is SW. There are several villages between Mokae Cove and Wailua Cove. A church spire is prominent on the bluff at **Puuiki**, 3.5 miles SW from Kauiki Head.

Wailua Cove is at the mouth of a valley 5.5 miles SW from Kauiki Head. Inland from the cove and halfway up the mountain is a high waterfall that is usually conspicuous from offshore. A white cross, below the waterfall, is visible. Landings may be made during normal trade-wind weather in almost any of the coves along the coast, although the swell enters all of them. **Muolea Point**, a mile E of Wailua Cove, is rounded and rocky.

Kipahulu, 8 miles SW of Kauiki Head and 0.5 mile W of **Puhilele Point**, is a ranch settlement on the W side of deep **Kipahulu Valley**. **Ahole Rock**, about 0.3 mile off the shore below Kipahulu, is low and flat, and has a bare appearance; anchorage in the vicinity is not recommended.

Kaapahu Bay, 1.5 miles W of Kipahulu, is a small coastal dent which sometimes can be used for small-boat anchorage in trade-wind weather; there are depths of 4 fathoms about 200 yards off the pebble beach.

Kaupo Landing, 11 miles SW of Kauiki Head, is the best in the vicinity during trade-wind weather. Vessels anchor well off and E of the landing. Strong E winds make landings difficult.

Kailio Point, 13 miles SW of Kauiki Head, is 73 feet high, narrow, and at the E end of **Mamalu Bay**. A prominent church is on the highway directly N of the point. Trade-wind anchorage may be found about 300 yards from the head of the bay in depths of 10 fathoms, sandy bottom.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander 14th CG District Honolulu, HI	(808) 535-3333

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION
Obstructions may be at or near the surface of the water within the limits of this security zone.

NOTE C
PROHIBITED AREAS
Pearl Harbor
Kāne'ohe Bay
Regulations are published in Chapter 14, United States Coast Pilot 7.

NOTE E
Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) buoys outside 3 NM may have a swing circle radius of up to 3.5 NM from their charted position. Mariners are advised to use caution when transiting in the vicinity of FAD buoys.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE B
Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 11.413" southward and 9.941" eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and U.S. Navy.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE F
NAVAL OPERATING AREA
Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to naval test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location. 2294 2445

NOTE D
SMALL ARMS FIRING AREA
Area closed to navigation 0600-1700 daily including Saturday, Sunday, and at other times upon notification.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

40 RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE 2220
Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are established along the coastal waters of the main Hawai'ian Islands.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:250,000 at lat. 20°30'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

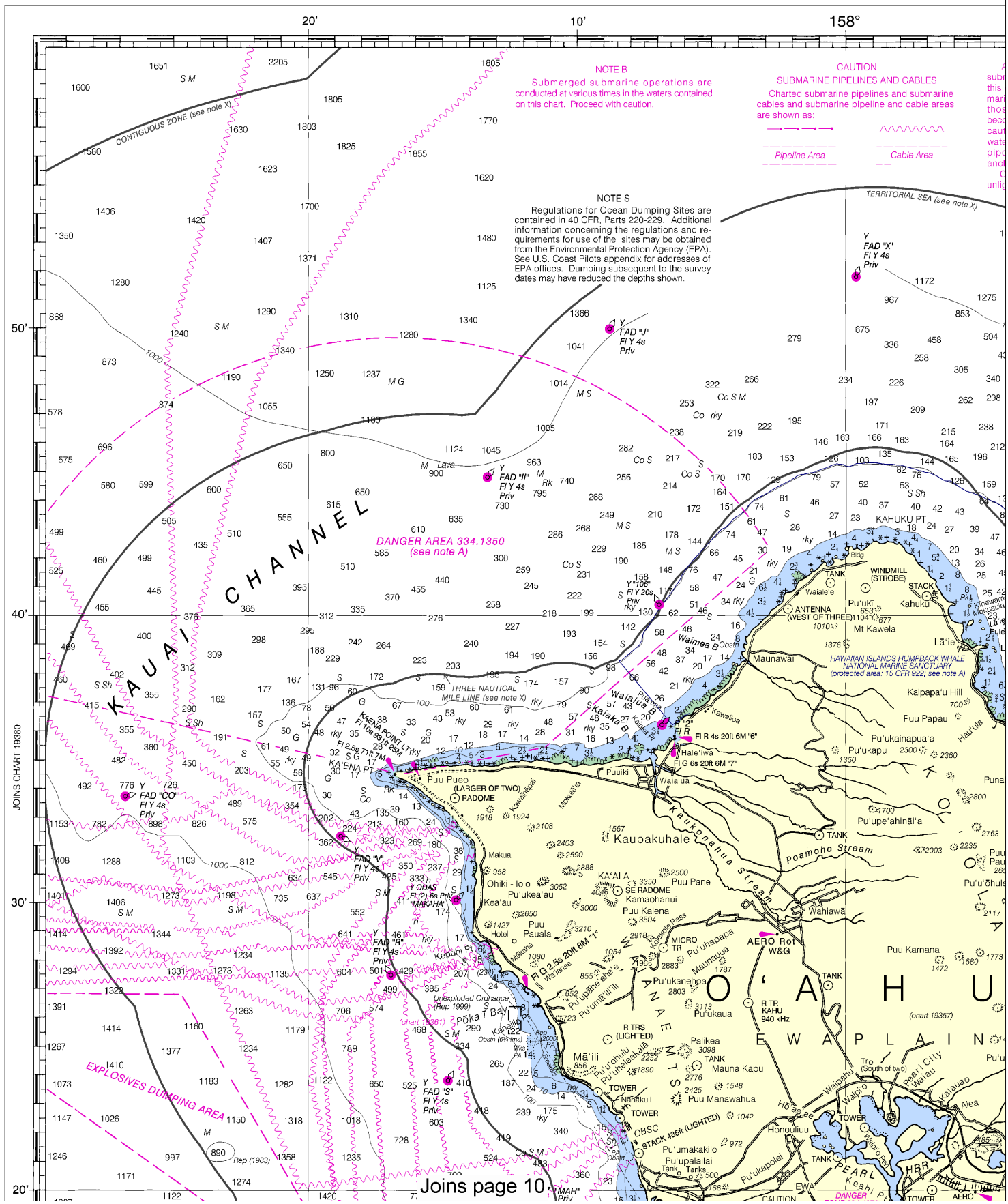
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

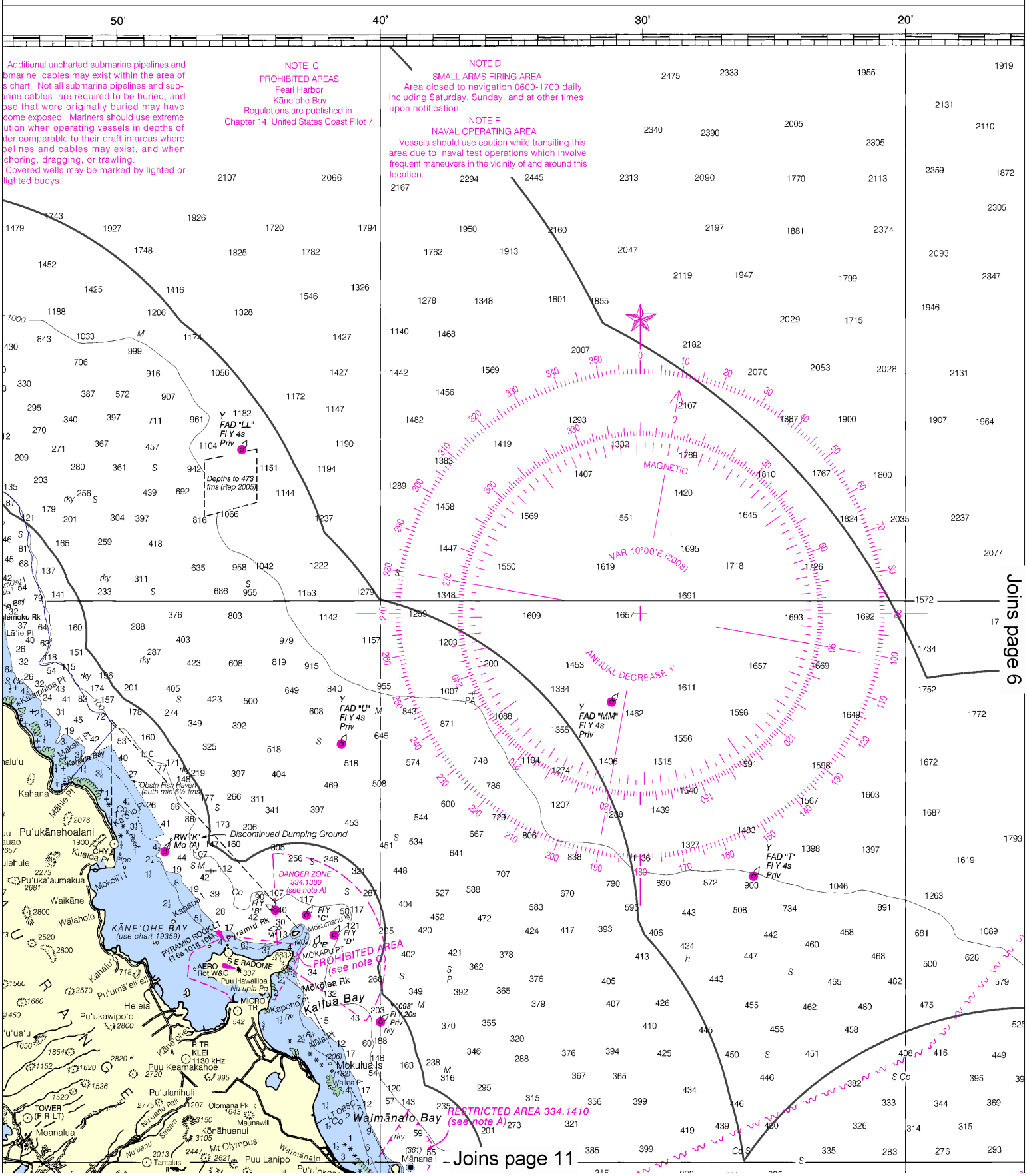
TERRITORIAL SEA

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

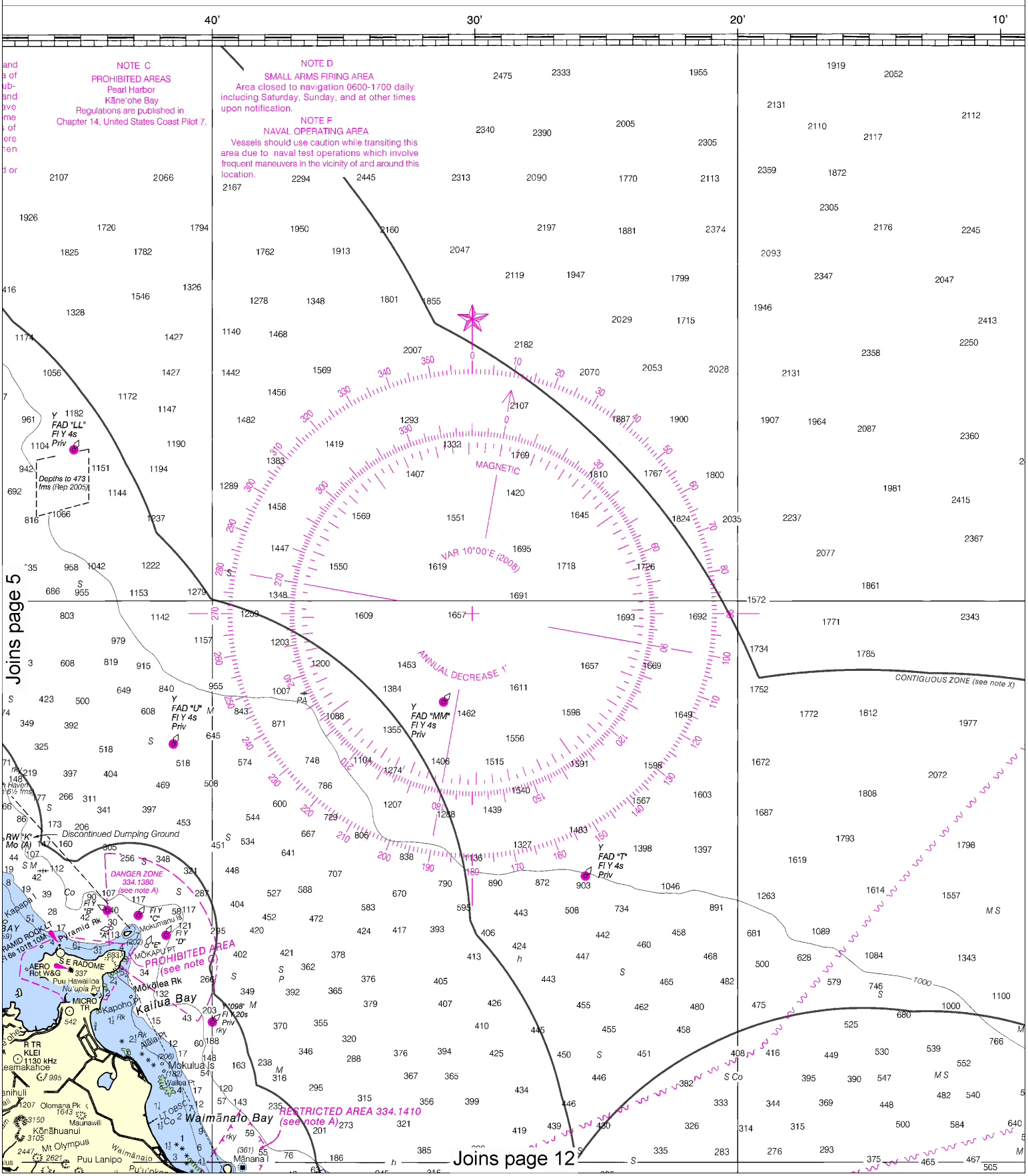


4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:333333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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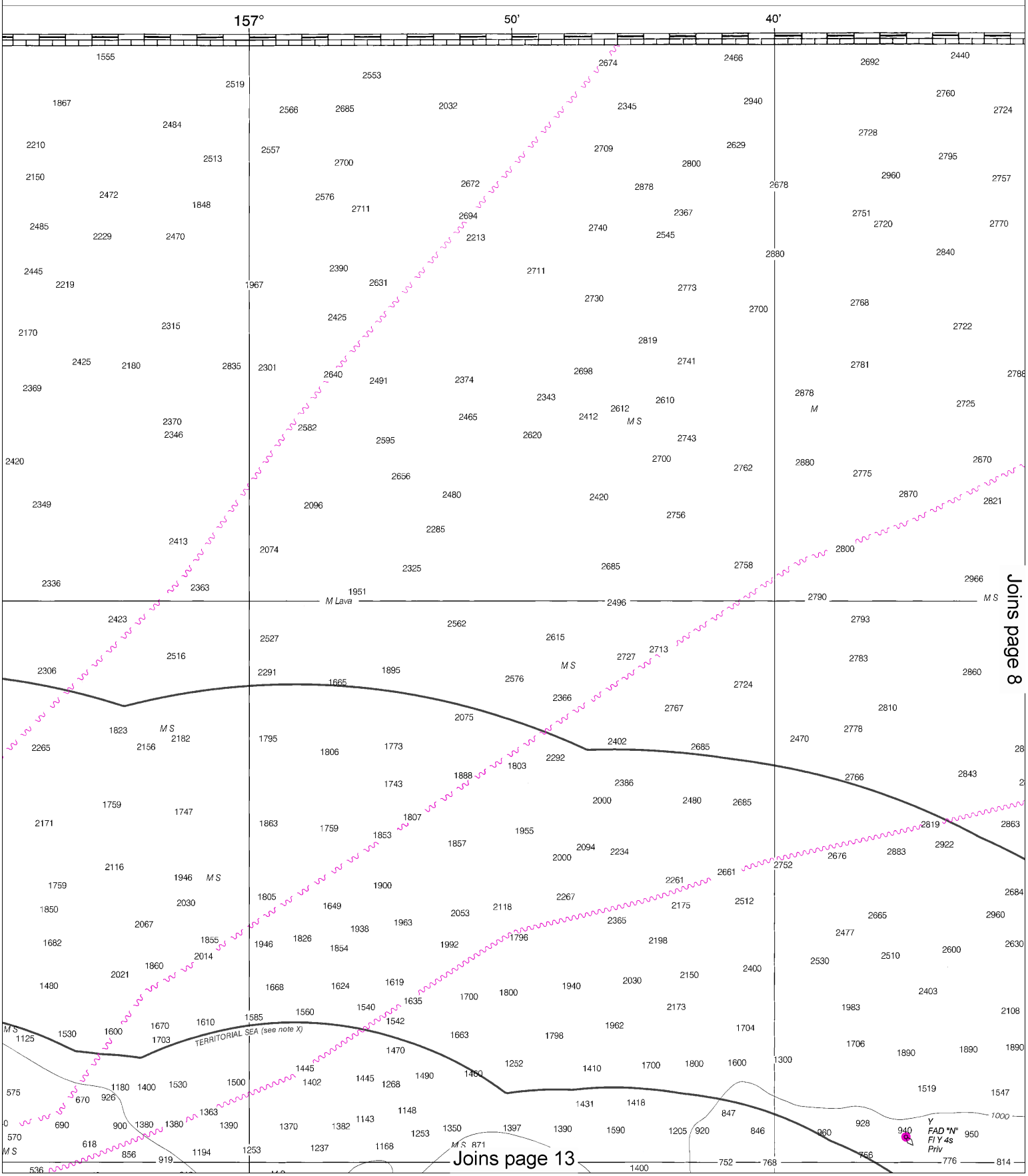
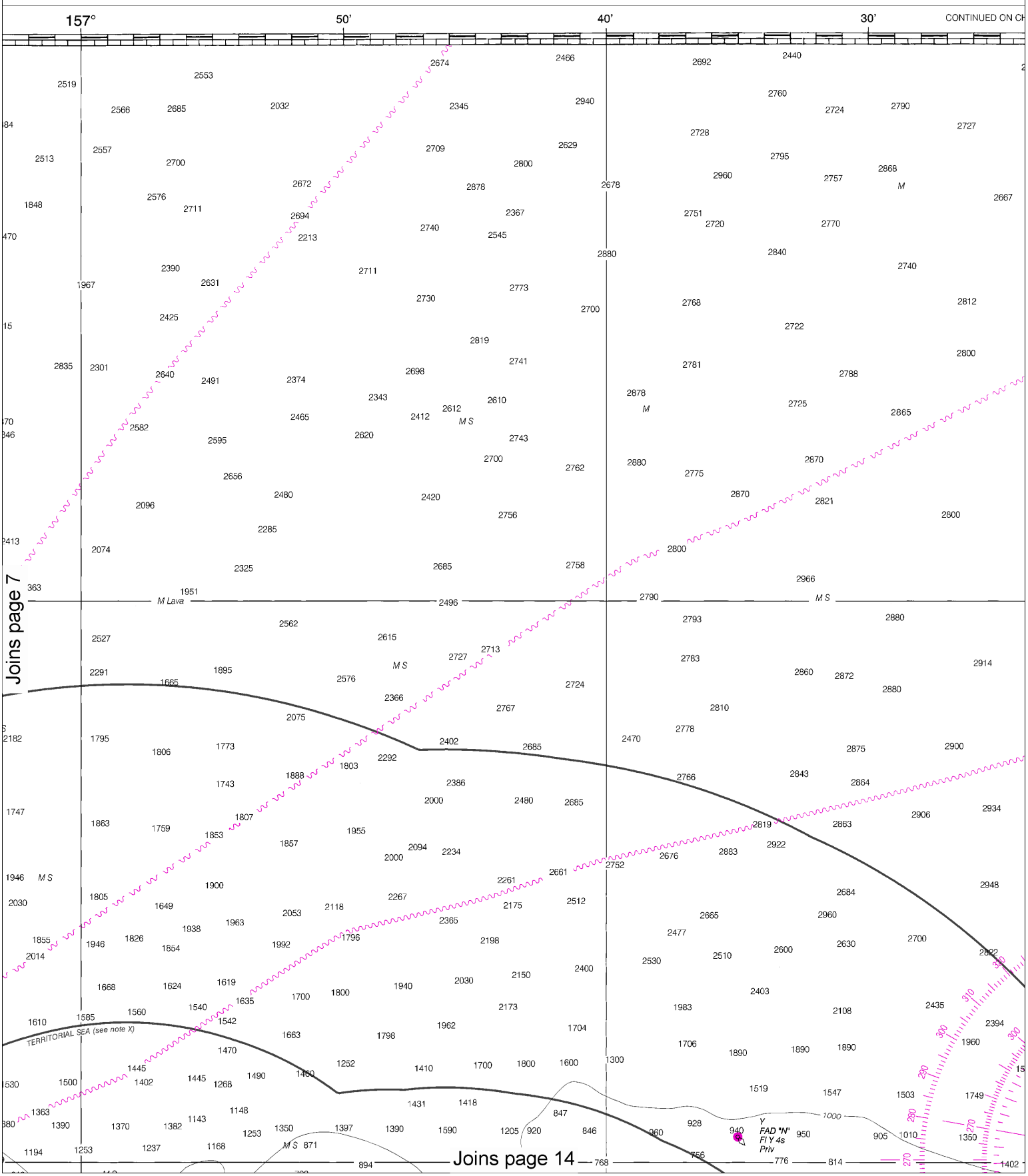


This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4912 12/4/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 5012 12/15/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

CHART 19004

20' 10' 156° 50'

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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

HAWAI'I TO O'AHU

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:250,000 at lat. 20°30'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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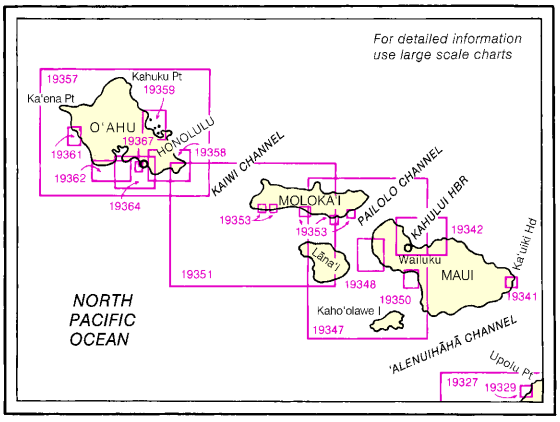

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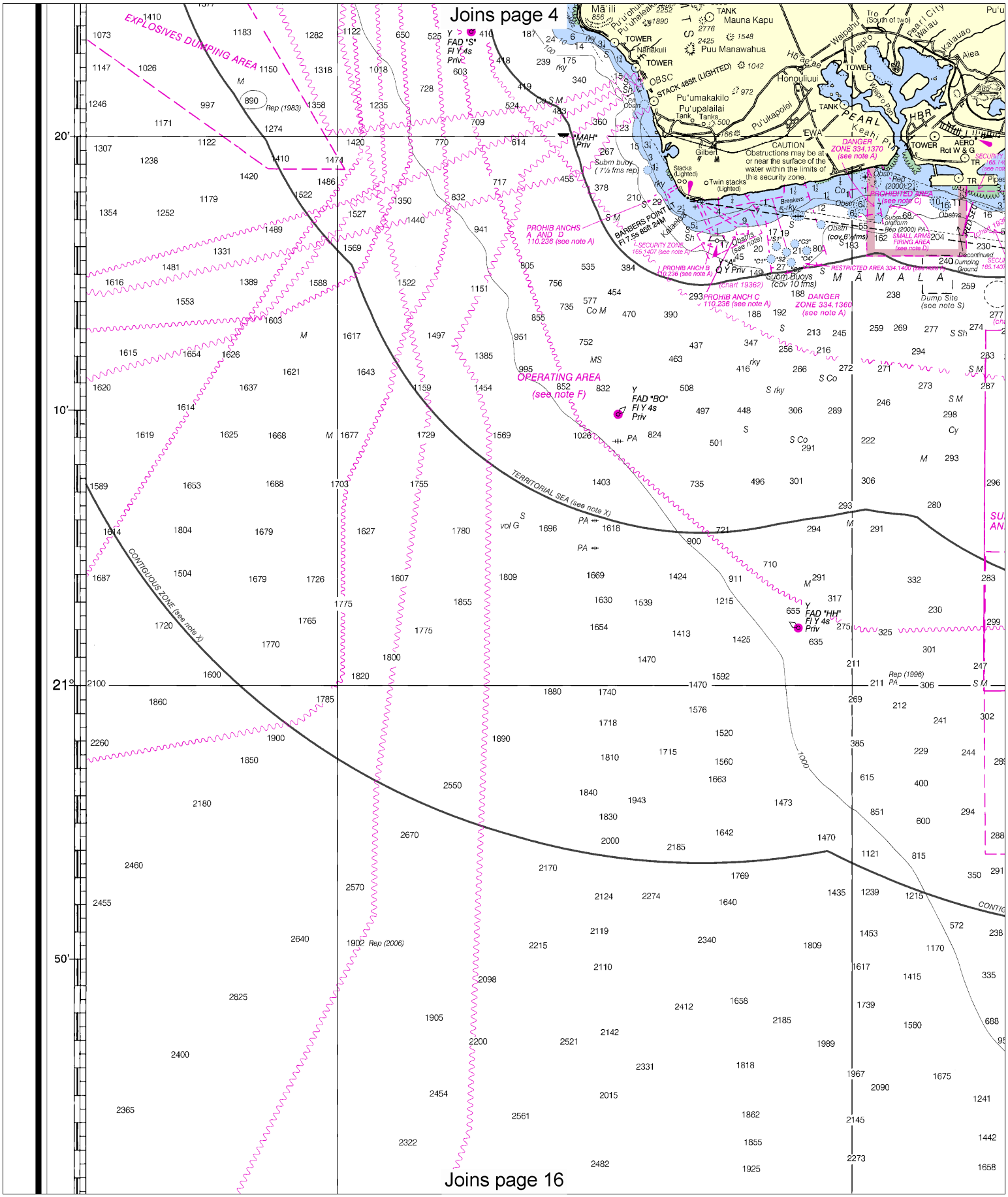
MAGNETIC

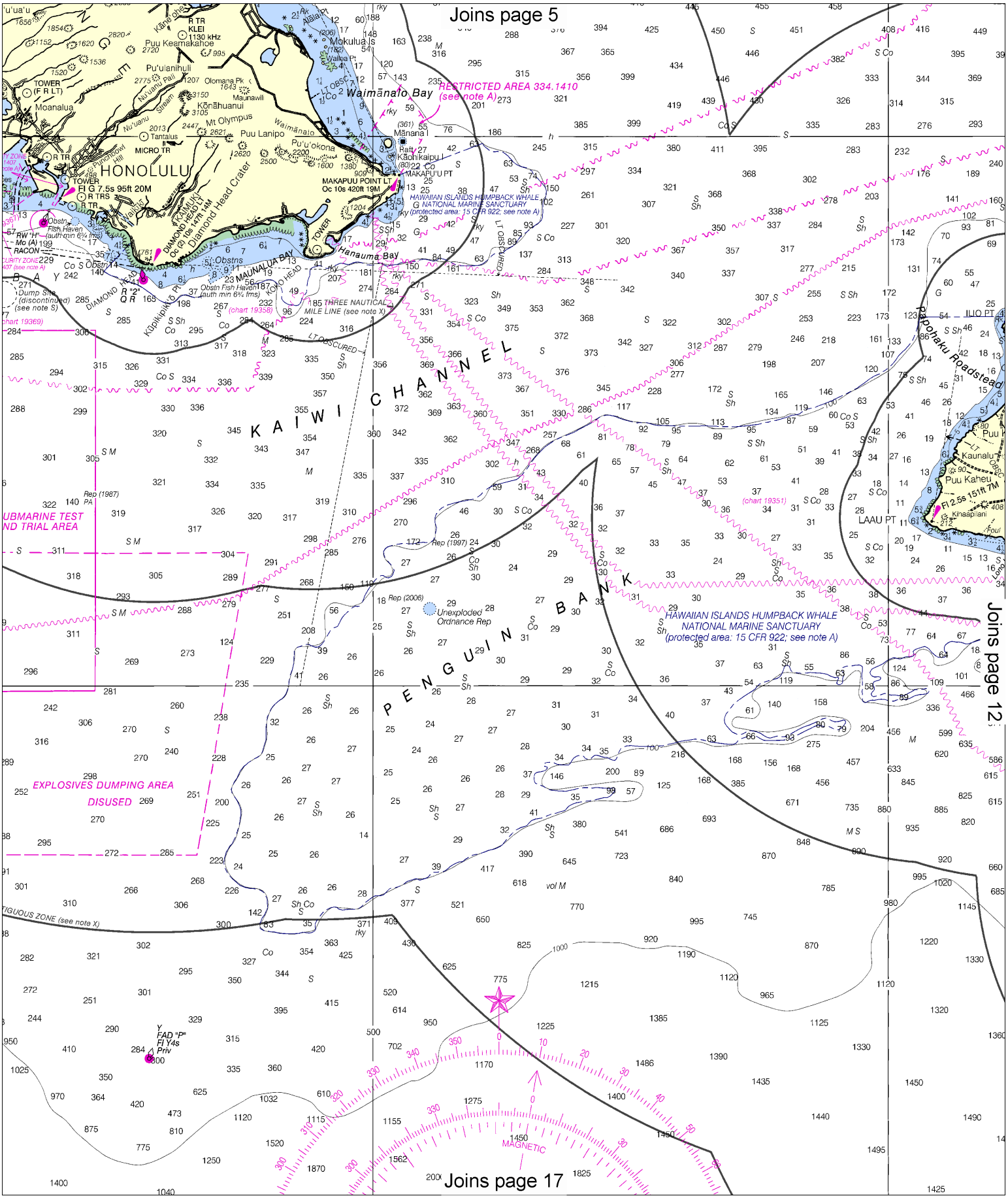
VAR 10°00'E (2009)

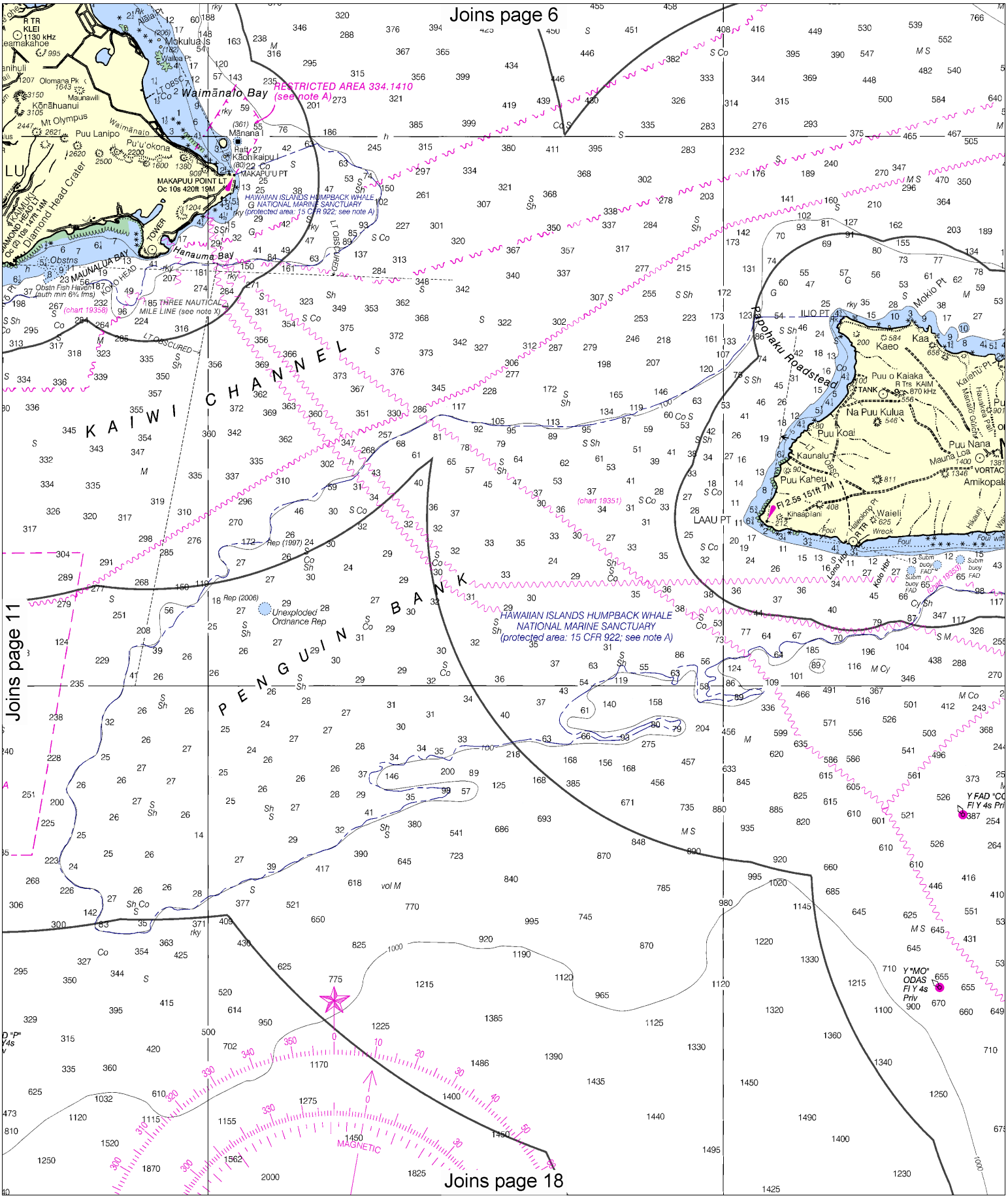
Joins page 15

50' 40' 30' 20'



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
RESTRICTED AREA 334.1410
(see note A)
Waimānalo Bay
HONOLULU
MAKAPUU POINT LT
Oc 10s 420ft 19M
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HUMPBACK WHALE
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
Hanauma Bay
MAUNALUA BAY
KAIWI CHANNEL
PENGUIN BANK
THREE NAUTICAL
MILE LINE (see note X)
Unexploded
Ordnance Rep
EXPLOSIVES DUMPING AREA
DISUSED
Papohaku Roadstead
LAAU PT
Puu Kaheu
Fl 2.5s 15ft 7M
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
MAGNETIC



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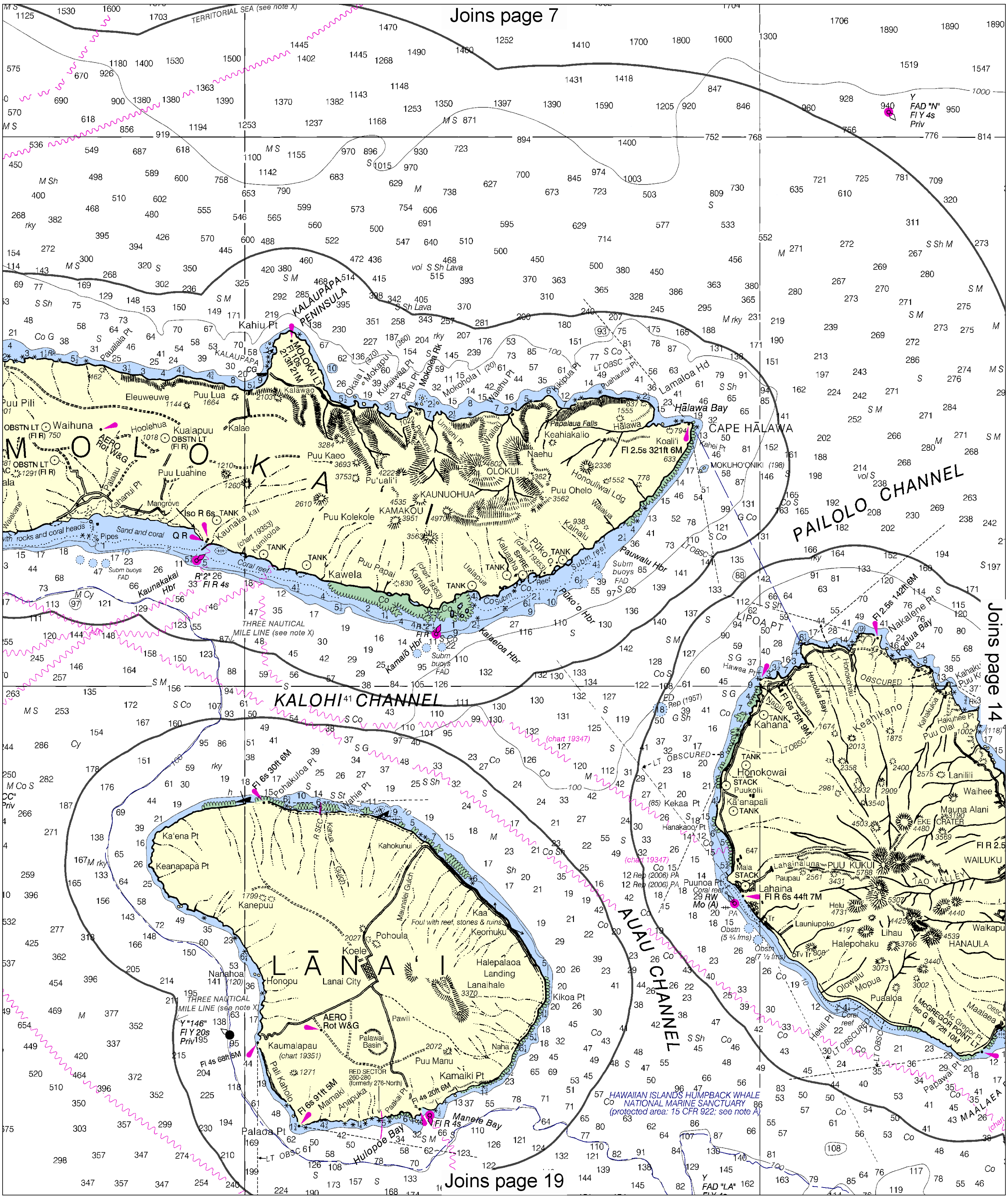
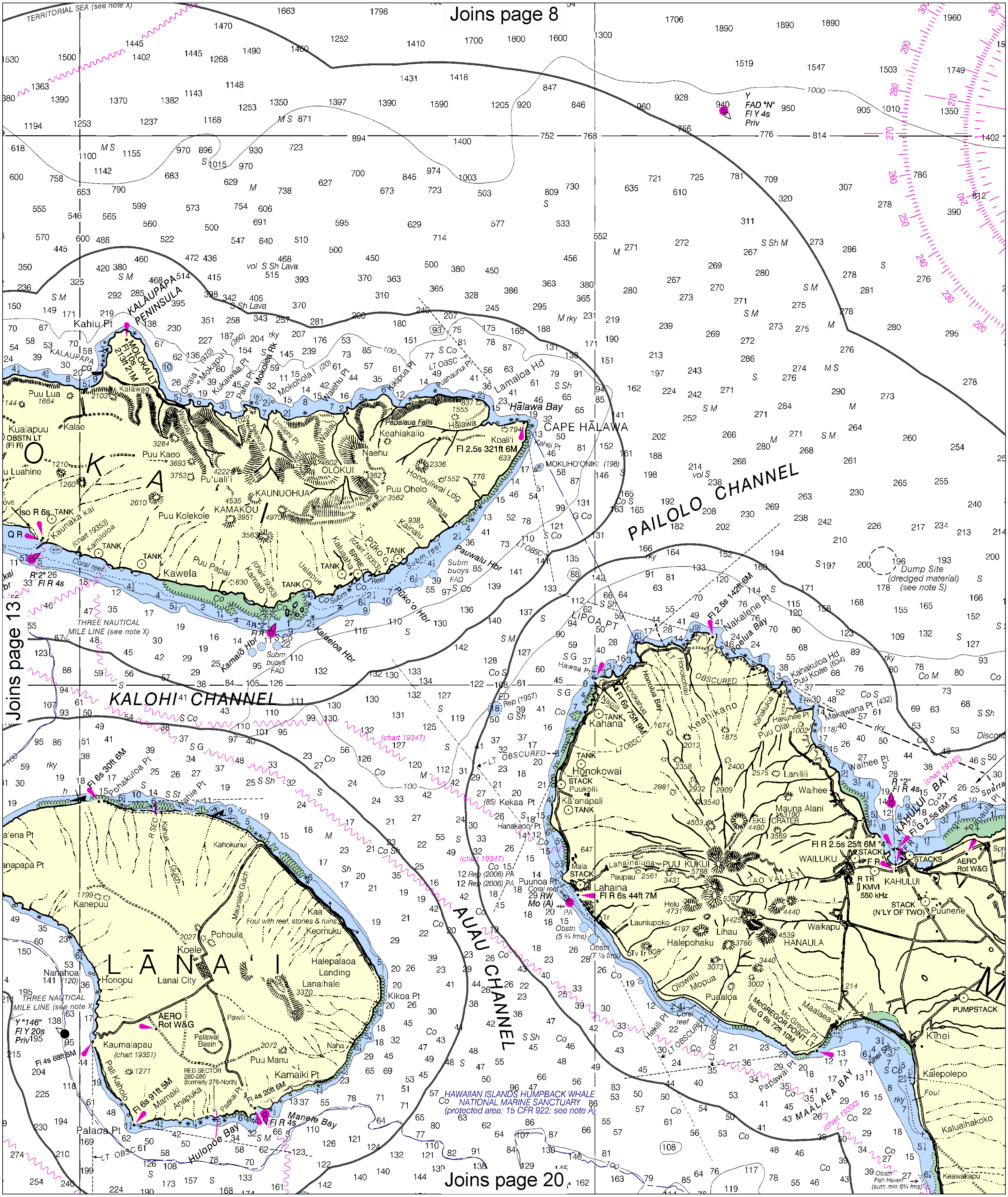
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

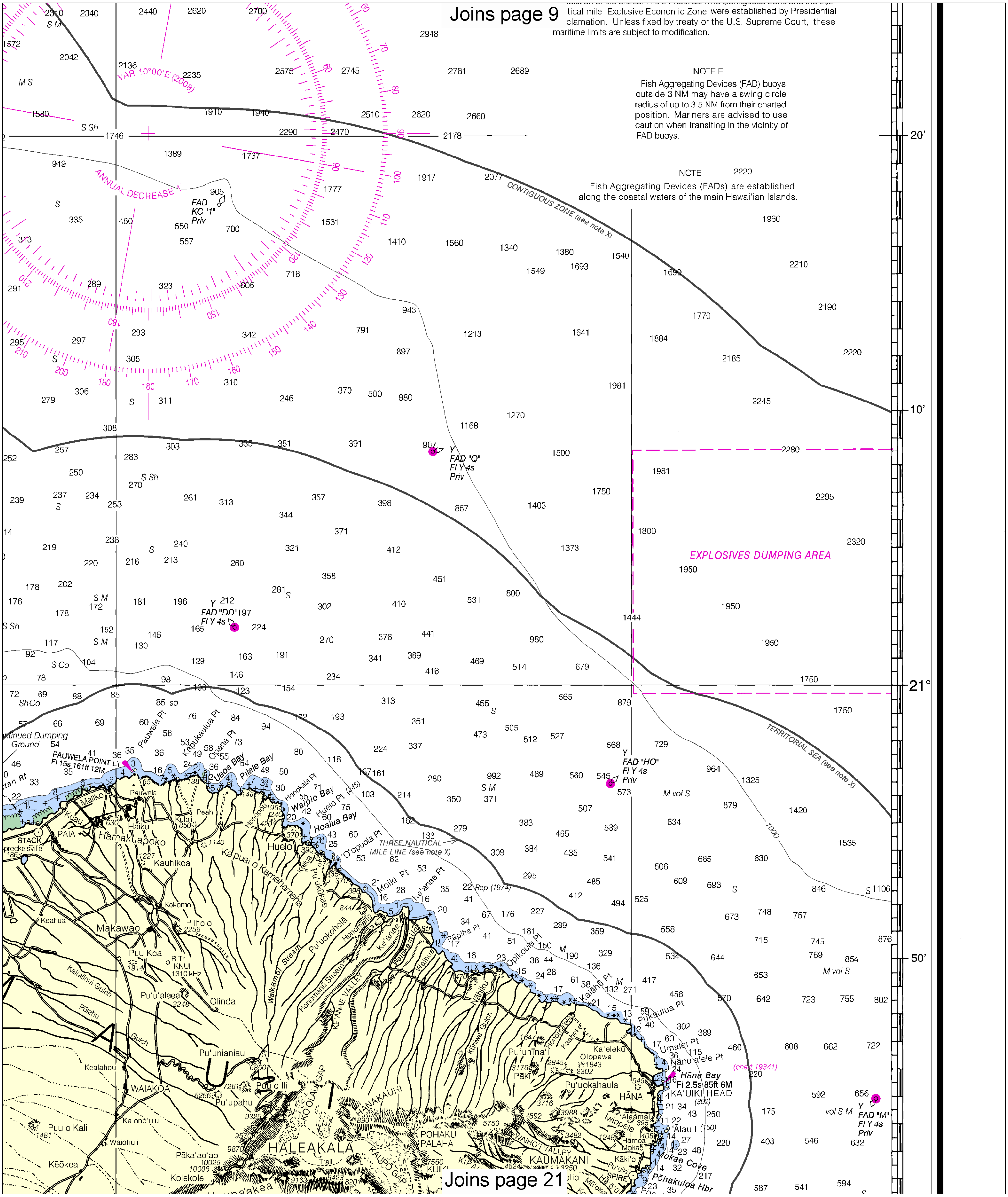

Joins page 7
Joins page 14
Joins page 19
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
KALAUPAPA PENINSULA
Kahiu Pt
MOLOKAI LT Fl 10s 213ft 21M
Kalawao
Mokapu I
Okala I
Kukaiwaa Pt
Pahu Pt
Mokolea Rk
Mokohola I
Waiehu Pt
Kikipua Pt
Lamaloa Hd
Hālawa Bay
CAPE HĀLAWA
Koali'i
Fl 2.5s 321ft 6M
MOKUHO'ONIKI
Hālawa
Papalaua Falls
Keahiakalio
Naehu
OLOKUI
Puu Ohelo
Honoulilwai Ldg
KAUNUOHUA
KAMAKOU
Pu'uali'i
Puu Kaeo
Puu Kolekole
M O L O K A I
Waihuna
Hoolehua
Kualapuu
Eleuweuwe
Puu Lua
Kalae
Puu Luahine
Puu Pili
Kahanui Pt
Mangrove
Iso R 6s
Q R
Pipes
Sand and coral
Kaunakai Hbr
R "2" Fl R 4s
Subm buoys FAD
Coral reef
Kamiloloa
Kawela
Puu Papai
Kamalō
Kamalō Hbr
Kalaeloa Hbr
Ualapue
Kaluaaha
Pūko'o
Pūko'o Hbr
Pauwalu Hbr
Kainalu
Subm reef
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
KALOHI CHANNEL
PAILOLO CHANNEL
AUAU CHANNEL
Y FAD "N" Fl Y 4s Priv
(chart 19347)
LIPOA PT
Fl 2.5s 142ft 6M
Nakalele Pt
Hawea Pt
Honokahua
Honolua Bay
Kahana
Napili
Fl 6s 75ft 9M
Keahikano
Honokowai
Puukolii
Ka'anapali
Kekaa Pt
Hanakaoo Pt
Puunoa Pt
Mala
Lahaina
Fl R 6s 44ft 7M
PUU KUKUI
Lanalnaluna
Paupau
Launiupoko
Halepohaku
Olowalu
Mopua
Puaaloa
Lihau
Eke Crater
Mauna Alani
Lanilili
Waihee
Puu Olai
Hekili Pt
McGREGOR POINT LT Iso G 6s 72ft 10M
Papawai Pt
MAALAEA
Maalaea
HANAULA
WAILUKU
IAO VALLEY
Waikapu
L Ā N A ' I
Pohakuloa Pt
Fl 6s 30ft 6M
Ka'ena Pt
Keanapapa Pt
Kanepuu
Kahokunui
Maunalei Gulch
Kaa
Keomuku
Foul with reef, stones & ruins
Pohoula
Koele
Lanai City
Halepalaoa Landing
Lanaihale
Nanahoa
Honopu
AERO Rot W&G
Palawai Basin
Pawili
Kaumalapau
(chart 19351)
Naha
Kikoa Pt
Puu Manu
Kamaiki Pt
Fl 4s 68ft 5M
Pali Kaholo
Mamaki
Anapuka
Fl 6s 91ft 5M
Fl 4s 20ft 6M
Fl R 4s
Manele Bay
Hulopoe Bay
Palaoa Pt
Y "146" Fl Y 20s Priv
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HUMPBACK WHALE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
Y FAD "LA"



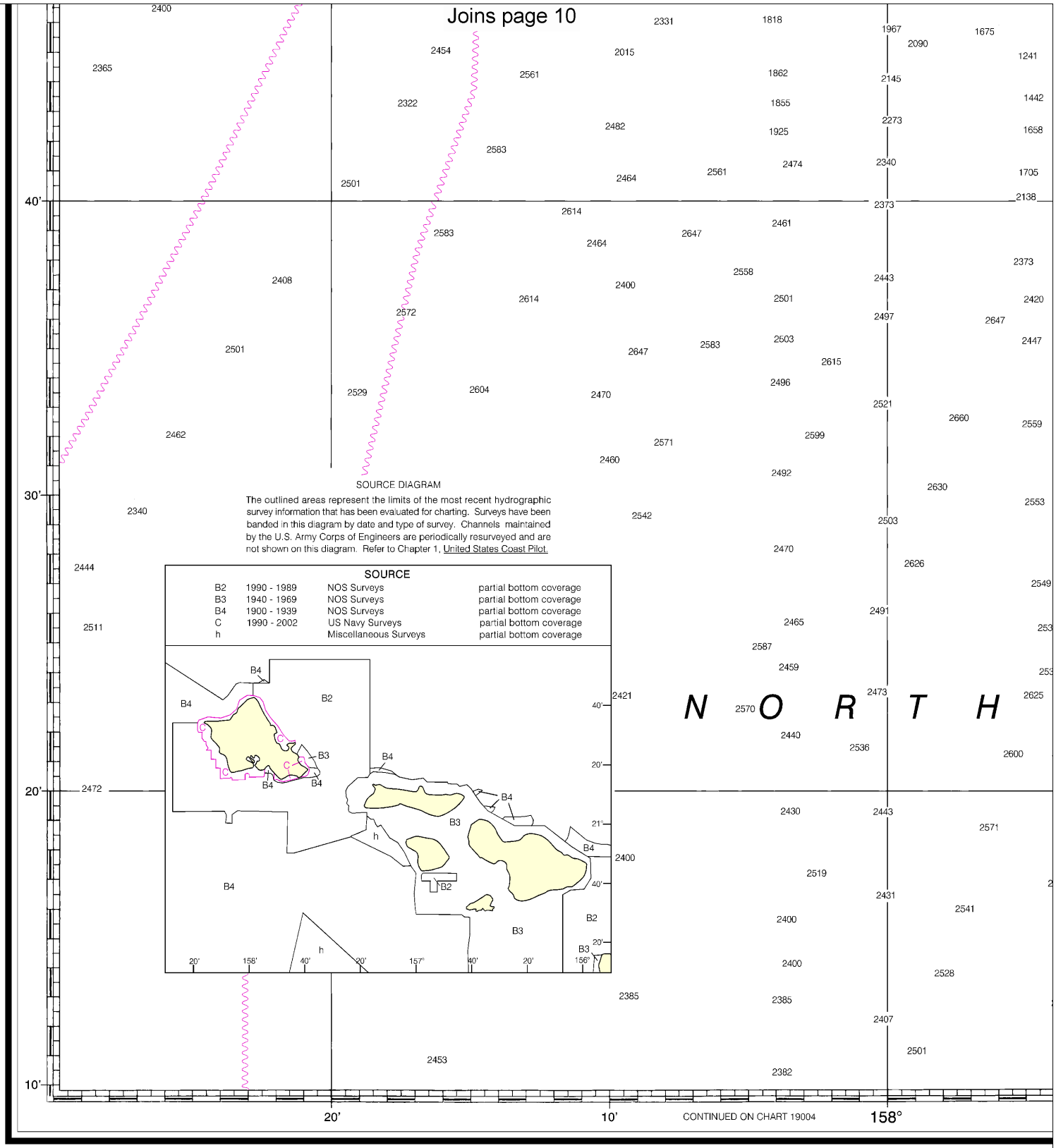
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 9



Joins page 21

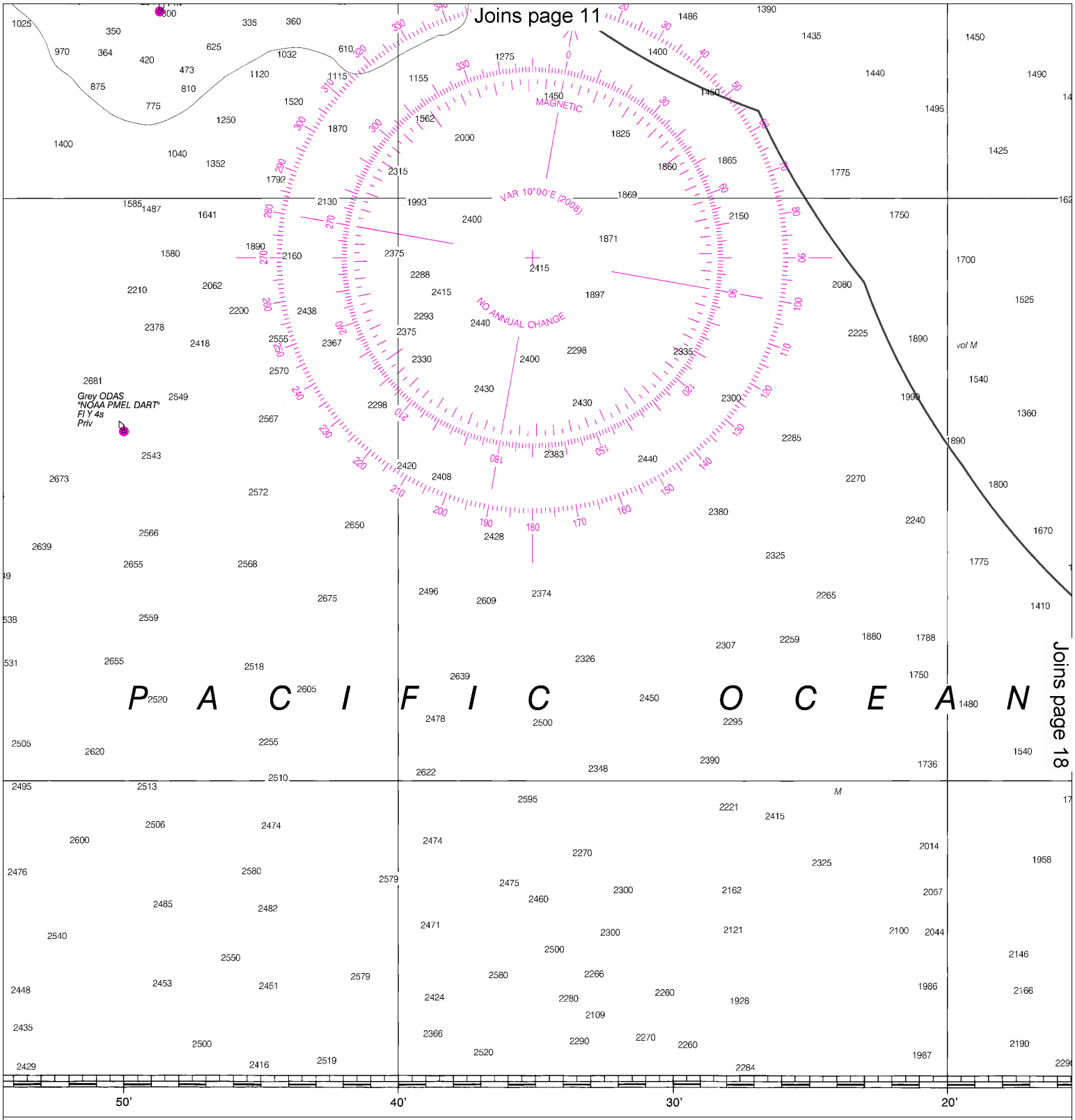


27th Ed., Mar. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Mar. 15/08
Corrected through LNM Mar. 11/08
19340

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS I

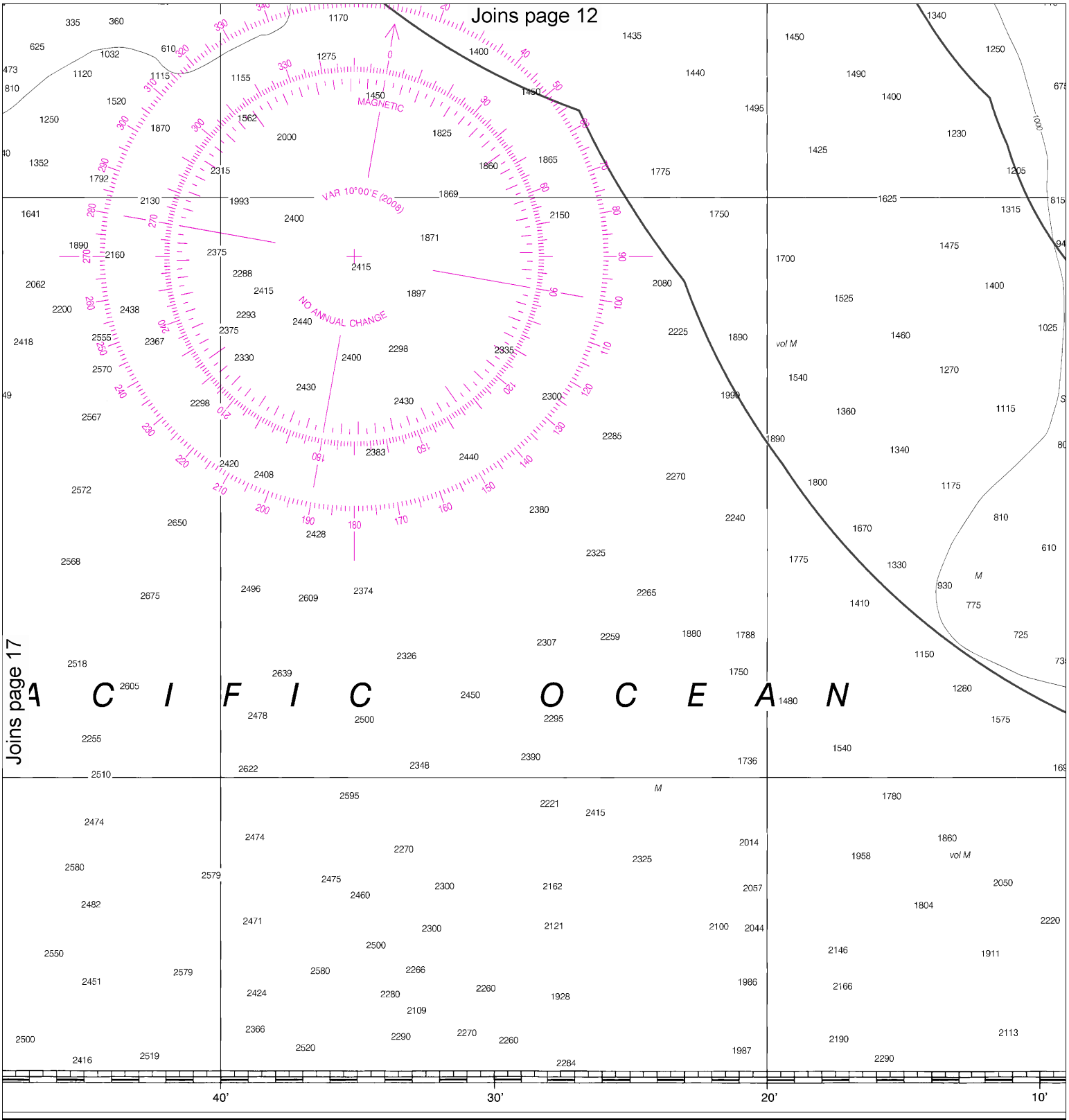
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



IN FATHOMS

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



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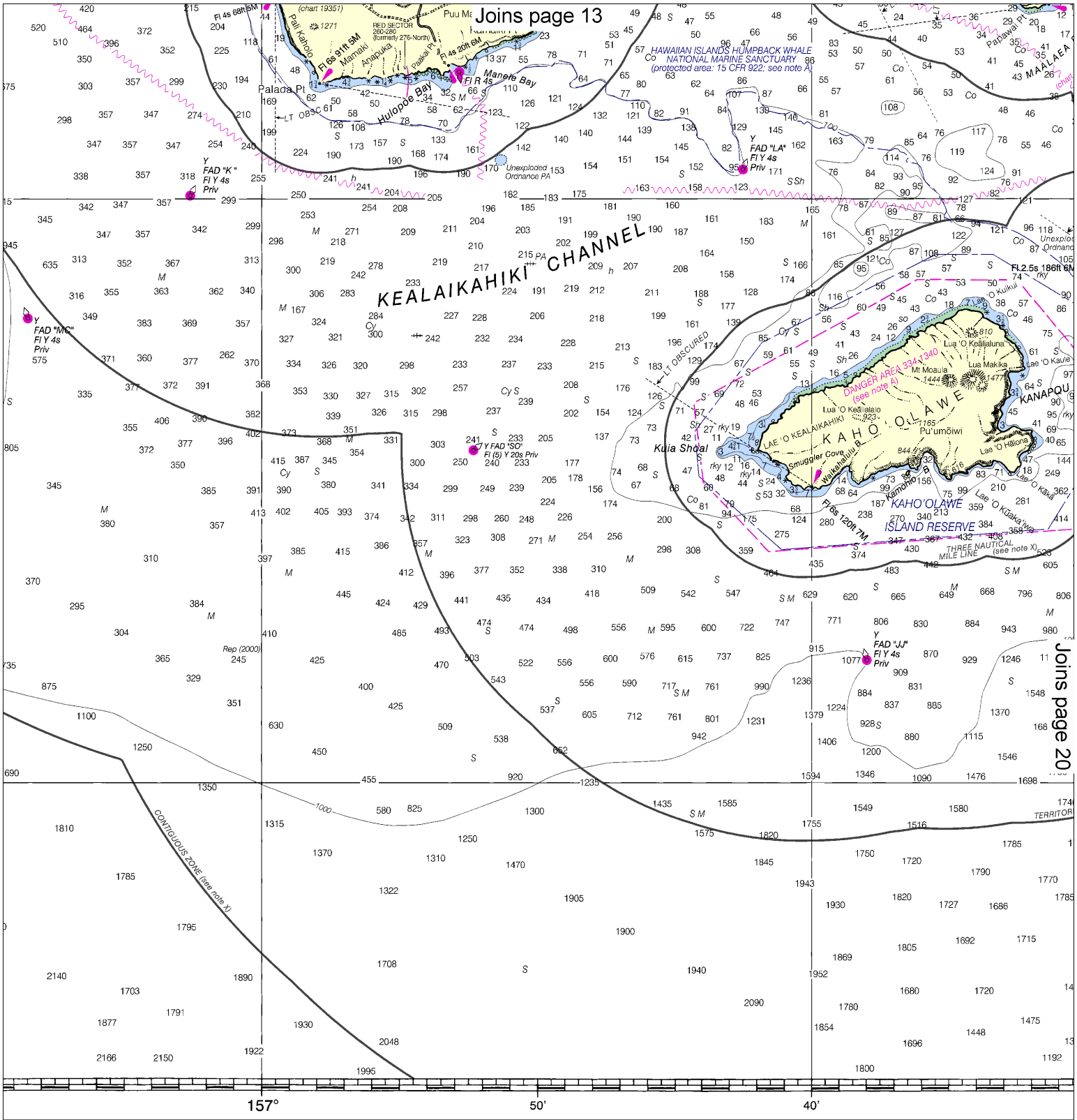
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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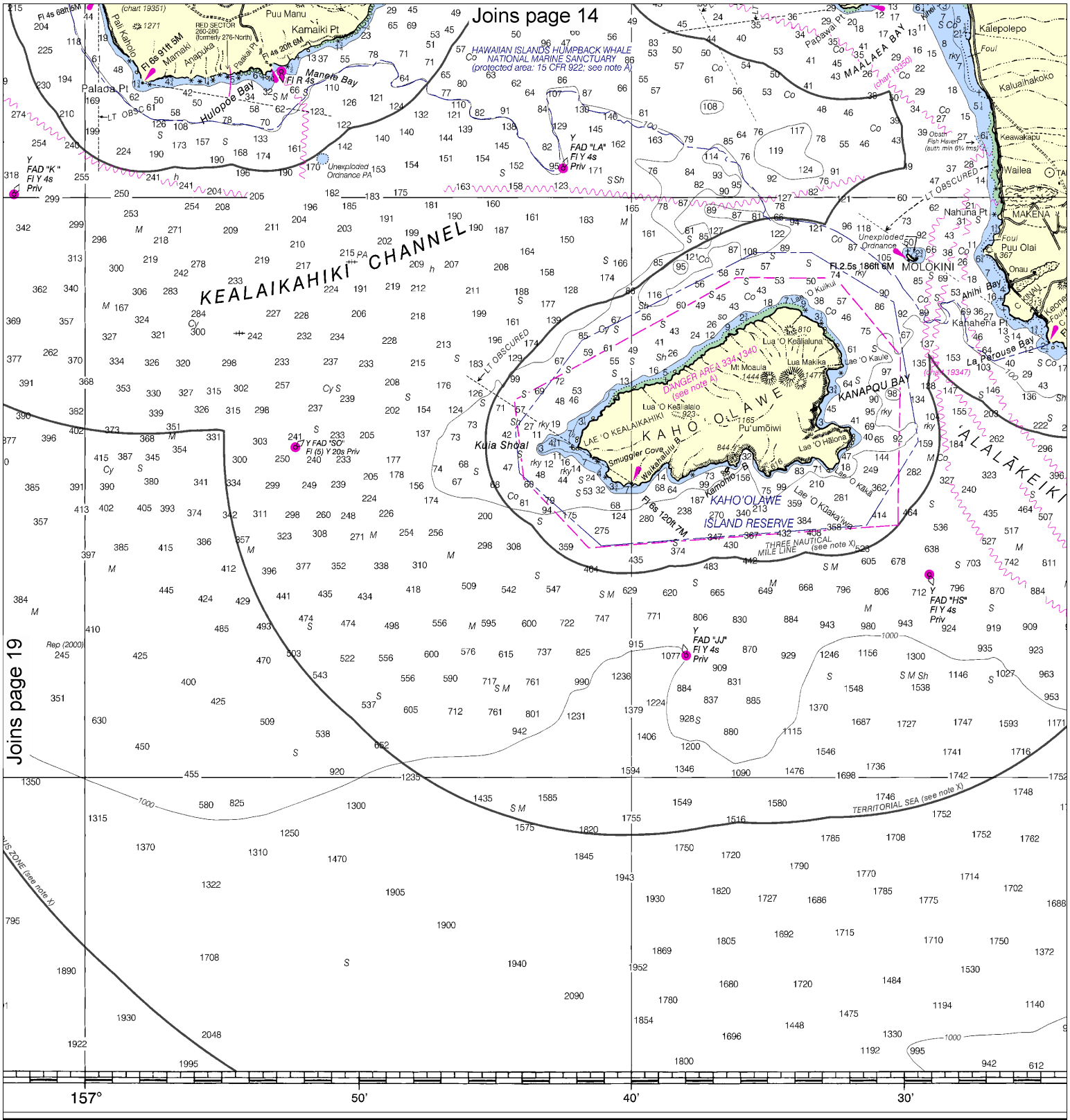
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comm improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Nationa Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.



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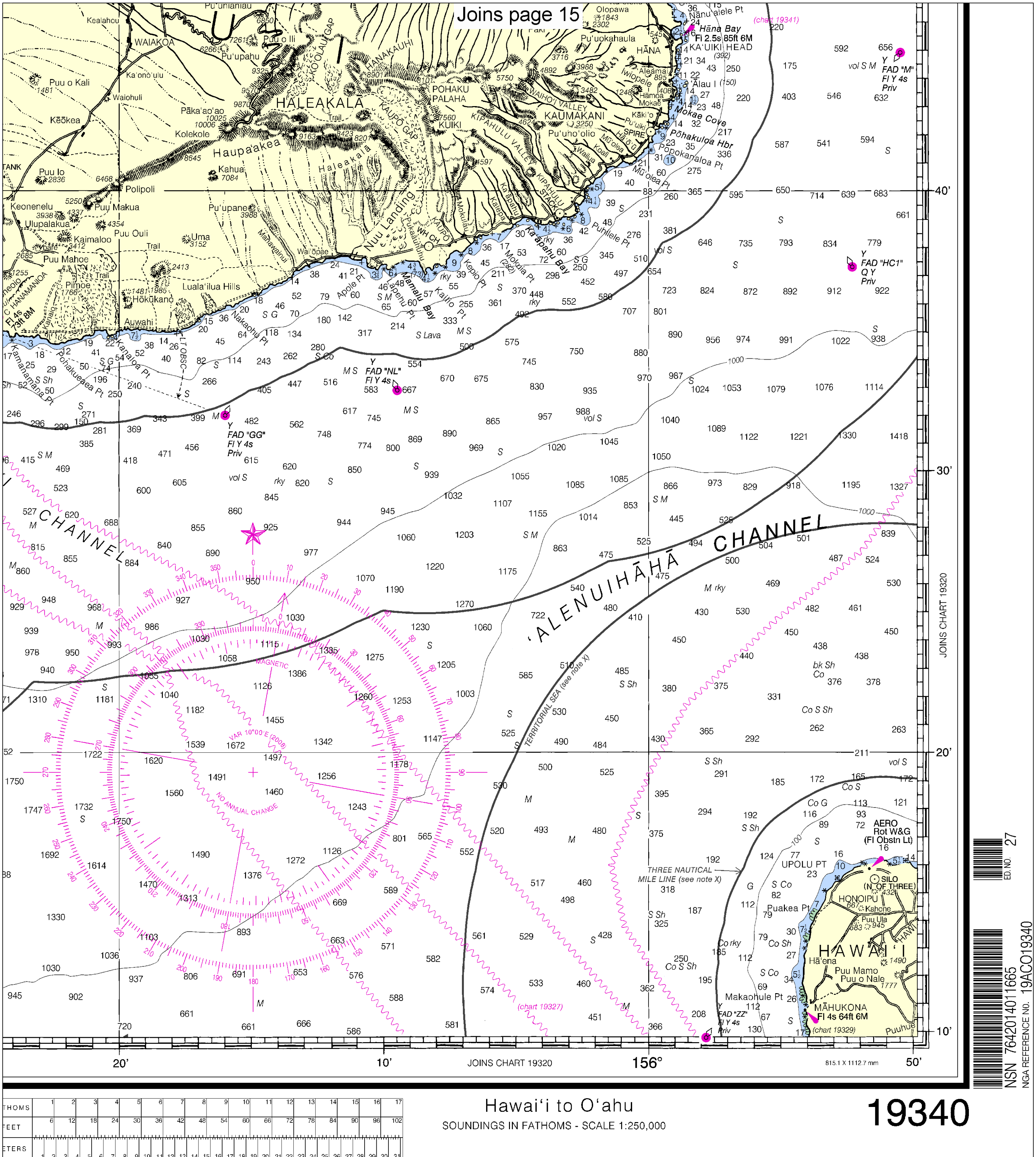

Hawaiʻi to Oʻahu

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:250,000

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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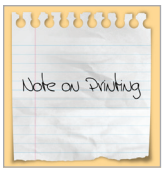

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